

From wang!elf.wang.com!ucsd.edu!info-hams-relay Sat Mar 23 02:42:44 1991 remote  
from tosspot  
Received: by tosspot (1.63/waf)  
via UUCP; Sat, 23 Mar 91 09:47:09 EST  
for lee  
Received: from somewhere by elf.wang.com id aa04336; Sat, 23 Mar 91 2:42:43 GMT  
Received: from ucsd.edu by relay1.UU.NET with SMTP  
(5.61/UUNET-shadow-mx) id AA03312; Fri, 22 Mar 91 20:53:52 -0500  
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA05157  
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun  
Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:12:27 -0800 for brian  
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA05052  
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun  
Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:12:00 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/  
lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list  
Message-Id: <9103222112.AA05052@ucsd.edu>  
Date: Fri, 22 Mar 91 13:11:58 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@ucsd.edu>  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #222  
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

Info-Hams Digest                      Fri, 22 Mar 91                      Volume 91 : Issue 222

Today's Topics:

                                AM/FM Mods  
                                ARRL PFB 9: 15 MAR 1991  
                                Can you really learn code from tapes?  
                                Dayton  
                                Desperately seeking SV1BDS@GRATHUN1 Athens, Creece  
                                Fun with Balloons and long wires!  
                                Ham interference on Cable TV?  
                                Ham Stacks Sighted! (2 msgs)  
Help with Tektronix 661 scope, General Radio Co. connectors.  
                                Info wanted about PK-232 modem  
                                KNWD TS-430S problem  
                                No Code issue makes Scientific American (2 msgs)  
                                QST, 73 or CQ Index  
                                Some gossip about no-code tech teaching materials  
                                what does COSMAC mean, as in 1802

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: 15 Mar 91 04:40:45 GMT  
From: orion.oac.uci.edu!ucivax!jarthur!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!sdd.hp.com!  
uakari.primate.wisc.edu!caen!news.cs.indiana.edu!know!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!  
nddsun1!waters@ucsd.edu  
Subject: AM/FM Mods  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar12.224711.12229@math.ucla.edu> hgw@MATH.UCLA.EDU (Harold Wong) writes:

>I would like to modify a FM radio (88MH to 108MH) so it would receive  
>in the 72MH to 77MH band. Since this new frequency is so close to  
>the regular FM frequencies, I figure a simple "detuning" of the  
>radio might get me what I want. Can anyone shed some light on how  
>I may do this? I don't care much about what this modification will  
>do to the operation of the radio as long as I can to the 72 to 77 MH  
>frequencies. Thanks in advance.

Readjusting the frequency range is simple - add capacitance to the local oscillator tank circuit. Simple "tweaking" of the front end adjustments should do the rest.

That however is only the barest start of what you need to do!

72-77Mhz is devoted to pagers, remote control and such things as radio controlled models. Many of these services are AM, the FM ones are NARROW band FM. That is 5Khz-10Khz channel width, while your broadcast FM receiver is 300Khz channel width. Needless to say the two don't mix very well! It is a rebuild job (well - ALMOST) to change the received channel width by that much. Of course you have to have a more stable tuner too

...

Best buy a scanner IMHO.

(There are a FEW that cover that range)

--

\*Mike Waters    AA4MW/7   waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com \*  
We ARE as gods and might as well get good at it.  
-- Whole Earth Catalog

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Date: 16 Mar 91 04:22:49 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!n8emr!gws@ucsd.edu  
Subject: ARRL PFB 9: 15 MAR 1991  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

=====  
| Relayed from packet radio via |  
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP5 |  
=====

ZCZC AP65  
QST DE W1AW  
PROPAGATION FORECAST BULLETIN 9 ARLP009  
FROM TAD COOK, KT7H SEATTLE, WA  
MARCH 16, 1991  
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS  
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

There was quite a bit of energetic solar flare activity during the past week. This caused very unstable conditions for users of the HF radio spectrum. There were numerous blackouts and many of the shortwave bands were unusable. This author has been using CW mobile on the 15 meter band during local commute times recently. On several occasions on short skip paths, signals were either way down, nonexistent, or suddenly stronger than they have been over the past month.

For the forecast week, solar activity is expected to be moderate to high. There are several regions on the Sun that remain quite potent and are easily capable of moderate activity and possibly isolated high activity. The geomagnetic field is expected to be mostly unsettled, except in response to flare activity when periods of active conditions are likely.

--

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325  
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]  
HAM BBS (1200/2400/9600/V.32/PEP/MNP=L5) 614-895-2553  
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

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Date: 21 Mar 91 22:48:21 GMT  
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!  
cunixf.cc.columbia.edu!cunixa.cc.columbia.edu!cy5@ucsd.edu

Subject: Can you really learn code from tapes?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <RICHV.91Mar20111556@hpinddr.cup.hp.com> richv@hpinddu.cup.hp.com (Rich Van Gaasbeck) writes:

>

>All the above leads me to believe that 1) Before computers, people  
>using tapes heavily supplemented their learning either by pairing off  
>in classes and sending to each other with practice oscillators or by  
>listening on the air. 2) Now everyone uses morse code teaching  
>programs.

>

>Has anyone found teaching tapes that useful?

Actually, I learned code using the Tune in the World tapes.

Conway Yee, N2JWQ		
yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu	(preferred)	231 S. Melville St.
cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu	(forwarded to above)	Philadelphia, Pa 19139
yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov	(rarely checked)	(215) 386-1312

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Date: 22 Mar 91 18:32:33 GMT  
From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!bronze!silver!  
anachem@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Dayton  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The Dayton Hamvention phone number is 513-454-1456  
(thanks to Harry Bloomberg)

They are sending me a flyer with more info, but the  
main facts are:

April 26-27-28 @ Hara Arena in Dayton - which is  
about ten minutes from downtown.  
West of Main street (highway 48)  
on Shiloh Springs Road (up hill)

\$10.50 advance tickets by April 4  
13.00 at the door (good for all three days)  
(12 and under free w/ paid adult)

motels are booked anywhere near, but accomodations  
are available in Springfield and Franklin. RV parking  
at Tall Timbers Campground or Montgomery Co Voc School  
(no hookups at the latter)

Dayton Amateur Radio Association Inc, Box 964, Dayton Oh

I can forward a schedule of events I received from Harry  
to those interested.

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Date: 22 Mar 91 11:35:50 GMT  
From: bloom-beacon!eru!kth.se!sunic!news.funet.fi!funic!oh3nwq@ucbvax.berkeley.edu  
Subject: Desperately seeking SV1BDS@GRATHUN1 Athens, Creece  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I got your mail and I want to reply, but Your mailing address seems to be  
out of my reach. In your mail the header said Sv1bds@GRATHUN but that is  
not enough for the mail server I use. Please mail me your full address.

73 de Wes (Trying to make European wide Callsign server to Finland)

--  
--Disclaimer:-Tampere-a-place-in-Finland-where-everything-gets-tampered--  
jt63597@ee.tut.fi                      why use a telephone when you can mail me  
oh3nwq@nic.funet.fi                  Radioamat||ritekniikan seuran ohjelmapankki  
OH3NWQ@OH3RBR.FIN.EU                  Also Santa Claus sends packets ...

--  
--Disclaimer:-Tampere-a-place-in-Finland-where-everything-gets-tampered--  
jt63597@ee.tut.fi                      why use a telephone when you can mail me  
oh3nwq@nic.funet.fi                  Radioamat||ritekniikan seuran ohjelmapankki  
OH3NWQ@OH3RBR.FIN.EU                  Also Santa Claus sends packets ...

-----  
Date: 15 Mar 91 16:55:56 GMT  
From: hpcc05!hpsciz!rkarlqu@hplabs.hpl.hp.com  
Subject: Fun with Balloons and long wires!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> / hpsciz:rec.ham-radio / moyer@brahms.udel.edu (Eric Moyer) / 7:48 am Mar 14,  
1991 /

>

> I'm with the University of Delaware ARA and we're thinking about putting  
> a huge long wire antenna onto the end of a balloon and floating it up  
> above the shack. We'll probably use good 'ol 22 gauge magnet wire, so  
> the weight won't be all that great, but I haven't calculated it yet. I'd  
> like to try a 40 meter antenna if I can get enough lift.

>

> I'd be glad to receive any comments on the above, and would be  
> overjoyed to hear of any past experiences with balloon antennas.

>  
> KA3YED on 28.460 MHz /--- The universe is laughing behind your back. -/

Wait a minute! If you're talking about the wire going straight up vertically to the balloon, the maximum gain at low angles occurs at a height of  $5/8$  wavelength, which on 40 meters is only 25 meters (80 feet). Making the wire longer than this causes most of the energy to go up at useless high angles. You shouldn't need a balloon just to get up 80 feet, and if you did use one, a 3 foot helium weather balloon costing \$5-10 will last all weekend for a contest.

I once tried 130 foot vertical for 160 meters this way, and the main problem is that if you get any wind at all, the wire talls way over at a 45 degree angle or worse. Also, the antenna (even during lulls in the wind) did not outperform my inverted-L at 50 feet. This test was conducted in January during the 160 meter CW contest.

Rick N6RK

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Date: 15 Mar 91 19:25:38 GMT  
From: hpfcso!hpfcdd!perry@hplabs.hpl.hp.com  
Subject: Ham interference on Cable TV?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>A question for those wiser than I....

Wisdom in this notesgroup is a dubious assumption. :)

>My friend's cable tv gets interrupted several times a week by  
>what I think are ham operators. I can get parts of a callsign  
>at times, but have yet to understand anything clearly enough  
>to be sure of the call. Repeated calls to the local CATV company  
>have not solved their problems. If we are able to hear a clear  
>call, what should we do? I know I can look up the operator's  
>name and address, but what then? Send the ham police? Call up  
>and leave nasty messages? Leave nice messages?

If you can really get a callsign, knock on the door of the ham involved. Explain the problem in as much detail as possible, including times, dates, and channels affected. Most hams keep a log, and it helps to know what frequencies are involved.

It may not be the ham's problem. It is a fact of life for many hams that leaky CATV pipes interfere with them more than the other way around. Getting into cable TV is pretty hard to do. However, if a ham can get into it, it also means that the cable signal is leaking out,

too. This is something the CATV company must fix. In fact, if the system is leaky enough for a ham to get into, it is leaky enough for the CATV company to find the leaks and plug them.

In the unlikely event that both ham and CATV company tell you to get lost, call the FCC.

>Thanks, Matt Byer      mrbg8552@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

Perry Scott / KF0CA

-----  
Date: 13 Mar 91 14:06:30 GMT  
From: hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu  
Subject: Ham Stacks Sighted!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar12.213837.6925@aio.jsc.nasa.gov> kell@lark.jsc.nasa.gov writes:

(Regarding Diana Syriac's Ham stacks for the Mac)

:  
:Ok, now that they are available on the net, HOW do you get them to your MAC??  
:  
:I can get them to a unix system and uncompress them (get rid of the .Z) but  
:from there I don't have a clue. I gether I have convert them to binary with  
:UnstuffitDelux.hqx (what is .hqx?) but how do I get Un...x to be executable  
:on the Mac? Once its useable, how do I use it to get the stacks?? I'm sorry  
:for all the questions, but I'm a pc type and Macs seem to do things in strange  
:ways.  
:

I am posting this rather than responding directly to Ted Kell because I also had this question the first time I FTP-ed something and then downloaded it to my Mac.

Once you have it on your unix system, you must transfer it to your Mac using Kermit. I assume your unix box has Kermit. You then need Kermit on your Mac or a communications package such as Versaterm that has the Kermit file transfer built into it.

So, you fire up Kermit on the unix, and Kermit will tell you to escape to your Mac to receive the file. Indicate to Versaterm or Kermit that it should receive the program and the two machines will take over.

Once they are finished, fire up Stuffit to "unstuff" the file or fire up Binhex 4.0 to "unbinhex" the file if it is not "stuffed".

It is pretty simple if you take it step by step.

Peter--

Peter B. Hayward      University of Maine      WX9T

-----  
Date: 19 Mar 91 02:13:39 GMT  
From: swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!unmvax!uokmax!skaggs@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Ham Stacks Sighted!  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <"18-Mar-91.13:46:33.GMT".\*.hugh\_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>  
hugh\_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.com writes:  
><...I downloaded these from apple.apple.com (thanks!) but I do not have the  
>BinHex program to decode/uncrunch them. Can anyone direct me to a version  
>of that runnable on a Sun?...>  
>  
>Even if you find a suitable version of BinHex, can I enquire as to exactly what  
>you're going to do with a Macintosh Hypercard stack on a Sun?  
>  
>73,  
>  
>Hugh, G0CNR.  
>=====

>"I wanted to be bored to death, as good a way to go as any."  
> Peter de Vries (1910- ). US Novelist.

Now that I know (and understand!) that a Mac hypercard stack is something that  
we in the DOS world would refer to as a DOS based executeable, NOTHING.

What I was really looking for was the question pool in ascii. I guess I'm still  
looking.

-----  
Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK    skaggs@nssl.gcn.uoknor.edu    DOC/NOAA/ERL/NSSL  
"Listen, I'm a politician. That means I'm a cheat and a liar, and  
when I'm not kissin' babies, I'm stealin' their lollipops..."  
Jeffery Pelt, The Hunt for Red October.  
-----

Date: 21 Mar 91 20:14:57 GMT  
From: decrcrl!news.crl.dec.com!shlump.nac.dec.com!sousa.enet.dec.com!  
sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith@decwrl.dec.com  
Subject: Help with Tektronix 661 scope, General Radio Co. connectors.  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu



In article <1991Mar20.064855.2635@lynx.CS.ORST.EDU> youngqd@jacobs.cs.orst.edu (Dean Youngquist) writes:

>I have acquired a Tektronics Type 661 oscilloscope but have no probes  
>for it. It doesn't use the standard BNC for probes but instead has  
>something called a General Radio Universal Connector.

Pasternack Enterprises (714) 261-1920 has a model PE9222 GR874 to BNC female adapter for a mere \$35 each which would work. Dunno if anyone has anything cheaper, but you might find something surplus. I've always found Pasternack to be on the cheap side (cost and quality) of the range in various cables and connectors, but they generally \_have\_ stuff you can't find elsewhere. Don't sell GR connectors short, they have pretty good characteristics and are hermaphroditic to boot.

Willie Smith  
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com  
smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com  
{Usenet!Backbone}!decwrl!sndpit.enet.dec.com!smith

-----  
Date: 14 Mar 91 07:02:47 GMT  
From: haven!umbc3!gmuvox2!schatt@purdue.edu  
Subject: Info wanted about PK-232 modem  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am seeking info about the PK-232 modem. I have seen it advertised in QST magazine (page 4 March issue of QST), and am curious about it. Please address your answers to someone to who knows very little about computing and ham radios. I am posting this on behalf of a third party.

Please respond by email only.

#1) what is the purpose of this device? How does it differ from the "regular" modem that one uses over phone lines to log on to different computers from home? Can the "regular" modem provide the same service as the PK-232? Conversely, can the PK-232 be used like a "regular" modem?

#2) The main purpose for which PK-232 is being considered, is to automatically scan and skip over "inactive" frequencies.... i.e....the user does not want to waste time manually screening through inactive frequencies looking for a contact. How well is the PK-232 suited for this purpose?

#3) Is the PK-232 'overkill' for the goal stated in #2.....ie.... does it provide too many features that will (probably) hardly get used?

- #4) Are there other machines which can satisfy the goal stated in #2?  
How do they compare to the PK-232 in terms of quality, and price?
- #5) I know that the PK-232 can be used with IBM-PC clones. But, does  
it have any 'minimum' hardware requirements? Does it work better  
on one configuration than another?
- #6) Where can I find a product review (if possible)? Please give detailed  
references if possible.
- #6) What is range for retail price ( i.e cheap to expensive) ? And,  
\*most importantly\*....is it worth the money?

Please e-mail responses only.

Thanks in advance,

Sanjiev Chattopadhyaya

schatt@gmuvax2.gmu.edu  
schatt@gmuvax.bitnet  
sanjiev@pooky.cs.mun.ca

-----  
Date: 20 Mar 91 18:18:37 GMT  
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!  
cbnewsh!k4bnc@ucsd.edu  
Subject: KNWD TS-430S problem  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <410032@hpbqmolb.sqf.hp.com>, dstock@hpbqmolb.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton)  
writes:

>  
> A fellow member of the dunfermline radio society had a 430 that gave  
> intermittent reduction of output power. Disturbing and therefore cleaning  
> all of its internal connectors did the trick. It's still working now, 3  
> years later. Good luck !  
>  
> 73 de GM4ZNX

Cleaning connectors seems to be the first operation of choice for all  
Kenwood (as well as ICOM and Yaseu) equipment. September 90 QST had  
a Hint and Kink on specific places to look for the 430 problem - the transverter  
switch and the 13.8V connector to the driver. If the problem is on a single  
band simply exercising the relays regularly by changing bands can prevent a

problem. My TS430 is 7 years old and has never had the problem.

By the way, listen on Sundays afternoons on about 14.317 for technical nets on Icom (1700Z), Yaseu (1900Z) and Kenwood (2000Z). It may take a few weeks but you will usually find someone who is familiar with the same problem.

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Date: 19 Mar 91 16:32:16 GMT  
From: hpfcso!hpfcdc!perry@hplabs.hpl.hp.com  
Subject: No Code issue makes Scientific American  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>\* Clearly they talked to someone from the ARRL, 'cause they took the "credit"  
>for it... "It was the ARRL, among others, that proposed the present change  
>in 1989, largely because the growing popularity of computer communications  
>equipment is rapidly turning the amateur-radio bands into a newtork of  
>wireless electronic mail."

Actually, it was the Quarter Century Wireless Association that proposed much of what is now the NoCode Tech. Yup, it's the same wheezing group of sclerotics that work CW because they can't remeber where they put the microphone. It's the same Olde Phartes that wanted to haze newcomers with 5 wpm. It's the 80 meter CW traffic net reactionaries that thought a little CW was good for the soul.

Well, I can respect the QCWA for their progressive thinking. Perhaps in 22 years, they'll have forgotten these insults and may let me join them.

: -)

Perry Scott  
KF0CA

-----  
Date: 14 Mar 91 13:24:47 GMT  
From: haven!ni.umd.edu!sayshell.umd.edu!louie@ames.arpa  
Subject: No Code issue makes Scientific American  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Check out page 152 of the April, 1991 issue of Scientific American. There is a short half page article on the new no-code Technicican. There are three interesting points that are discussed:

\* Clearly they talked to someone from the ARRL, 'cause they took the "credit" for it... "It was the ARRL, among others, that proposed the present change in 1989, largely because the growing popularity of computer communications

equipment is rapidly turning the amateur-radio bands into a newtork of wireless electronic mail."

\* They talk extensively about new digial modes which have dramatically increased in popularity.

\* Even though Technicians are limited to VHF and above, "Amateurs have also installed 10,000 radio-repeater stations throughout the U.S. that allow a [VHF] transmission to hop from one repeater to another." Also, "...by sending a computer message through one of the amateur-owned satellites, they can communicate worldwide without violating the restriction on using shortwave frequencies.

\* There was also a discussion of why it took so long for this to happen, and that "A code-free license had been resisted by the nation's half a million hams for years, in part because it might destroy the fraternitylylike quality of owning a license." Yeah, like no more hazing rituals.

Find and issue and read it for yourself, to see how the "popular" press views the issue. Of course, you can probably tell how I feel about it..

louie  
WA3YMH

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Date: 20 Mar 91 00:58:56 GMT  
From: swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!apple!uokmax!bateman@ucsd.edu  
Subject: QST, 73 or CQ Index  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <andreap.669312907@s.ms.uky.edu> andreap@ms.uky.edu (Peach) writes:  
>Does anyone know where such a computerized index might be located? I know  
>a paper version for QST is available, but I don't need anything that  
>extensive.

There is such a list available...it's commercial...it's not  
\*terribly\* expensive (\$50-\$75). It's available from  
"DiDah Publishing" in NH. It includes listings from over 200 Journals,  
mostly electronics, science, etc. And of course, all the Ham pubs  
(QST, CQ, 73, QEX, RTTY Journal, etc.)

Note: This bib. \*does not\* seem to be all-inclusive. I have never  
been able to "pin-down" exactly what/where the holes are, but it's  
missing some.

It comes on 3, 360k disks (IBM-PC), and expands to ~3 Mb of data file,  
and it uses its own search program (simple and fast). Can search topic,

author, etc. Results of search can be viewed on screen or printed out.

std.disclaimer applies:

"From Beverage through OSCAR (FBT0)"  
A Bibliography, 1909-1988  
by Richard Rosen, K2RR  
didah publishing  
PO Box 7368  
Nashua, NH 03060  
----

Monte Bateman  
WB5RZX @ WB5RZX  
bateman @ nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu  
National Severe Storms Laboratory, Norman, OK! 73069  
  
-----

Date: 18 Mar 91 02:49:34 GMT  
From: usc!rpi!luigi@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Some gossip about no-code tech teaching materials  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Mar17.182151.5291@agate.berkeley.edu> marchant@ssl.berkeley.edu  
(Will Marchant) writes:

>Hiya Folks: I went down to the local ham store to get copies of the novice/tech  
>books for some pals. And lo-and-behold... they were sold out. (Except for a  
>couple of tune-in-the-worlds with code tapes 8). I asked the owner about this.  
>He says he called the ARRL and they have sold out the old style books. They are  
>frantically working on a single novice/tech book to be out in late April.

Well somebody lied to the shopkeeper, I was at HQ just last week and they had  
PILES of TITWs and I quote the receptionist (where they sell the books at HQ  
to walk-ins) "I wish we didn't have soo many of these books, and I don't know  
why they keep sending me them." So if you call publications at HQ you should  
be able to get a TITW and Tech manual as well. Alsoo many ARRL clubs have a  
book purchasing program where whenever they order 10 books or more, the ARRL  
ships them free, our club orders all the books for our members direct.  
It doesn't take long to get orders and we advertize reminders in the club news-  
letter and at our novice/(now no-code) class.

I also saw the pallet of TITWs in the stockroom so they couldn't have sold out  
since the middle of last week. Give em a call.

73 es GL KA1UTU  
Luigi Giasi, RPI ARC W2SZ  
luigi@aix.rpi.edu

-----  
Date: 22 Mar 91 16:43:55 GMT  
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!uwm.edu!lll-winken!catnip!  
bandy@ucsd.edu  
Subject: what does COSMAC mean, as in 1802  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ollie@hydra.unm.edu (Ollie) writes:

>Hi. I'm playing with a COSMAC 1802 chip and wondered why they are called  
>COSMAC. Are all 1802s rad-hard, and does this have anything to do with it?

\*Are\* they rad-hard? I know that when I bought mine back in '77, it came  
in a MIL-SPEC package, but my memory tells us that the first couple of  
OSCAR satellites that went up with an 1802 on board failed due to cosmic  
rays frying the processor.

What in the world is anyone doing playing with an 1802 these days? Of course,  
if you must play with chips, it's one of the simpler ones, if not the  
simplest, to interface to.

I must still have at least a third of the instruction set memorized...hey  
much more than that...help me!

--

real address: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us  
last choice: lll-winken!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!bandy

-----  
Date: 15 Mar 91 22:02:39 GMT  
From: meaddata!msw@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <64364@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>, <917@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>,  
<1991Mar13.205647.24031@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>  
Subject : Re: non-11m 'CB' bands

In article <1991Mar13.205647.24031@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>,  
mig@cunib.cc.columbia.edu (Meir) writes:

|> >>I have recently found out that frequencies in the 72-75Mhz and ~462-467Mhz  
|> >>ranges are considered "CB".

|>

|> What license is needed to use these frequencies?

--

I don't know about the 462-467 Mhz frequencies, but 72Mhz and 75Mhz are used for

Radio Control. There are 50 RC channels on 72Mhz with 20Khz spacing that are used for radio controlled planes or helicopters, and 30 channels on 75 Mhz with 20Khz spacing that are used for cars or boats. There are also 6 RC channels in the 27Mhz band spaced between the CB channels that can be used for planes, cars, boats, etc. It used to be that you had to have a CB license to operate an RC transmitter in the 27Mhz and 72-

72Mhz bands. The required license for RC was dropped at the same time as the voice CB license requirement.

There are also ~10 RC channels in the 6 meter band, but you have to be a Tech class or higher to use them.

BTW, RC transmitters are limited to 500mW, so they don't have much more than a mile of range in the air. Basically, as long as we can see the plane and tell what it's doing, it's still in range.

Mike Walpole		This space		msw@meaddata.com
Mead Data Central		accidentally		...!uunet!meaddata!msw
Miamisburg, OH		left blank!		
(513)865-1086				

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End of Info-Hams Digest

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